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Agenda item 52
Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared in accordance with paragraph 5 (d) of the annex to resolution 58/316 of 1 July 2004. Section I contains the draft programme of work of the plenary of the General Assembly. Section II contains the draft programmes of work of five of the six Main Committees of the General Assembly. The status of documentation will be issued as an addendum to the present report.

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Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 58/316 entitled "Further measures for the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", decided that in July of each year, the General Committee should conduct a review of the proposed programme of work for the forthcoming session of the Assembly, on the basis of a report submitted by the Secretary-General, and also submit recommendations on the matter to the forthcoming session of the Assembly. The report should include information on the status of documentation to be issued during the forthcoming session.

2. The present report has been prepared in response to that request.

3. To assist the General Committee and the General Assembly in their efforts to maximize both effectiveness and efficiency, the report is comprised of two sections — section I: the draft programme of work of the plenary of the General Assembly, section II: the draft programmes of work of five of the Main Committees of the General Assembly.[1] The status of documentation for the sixtieth session of the General Assembly will be issued as an addendum to the present report when the relevant information is available.

4. It should be noted that the programmes of work of the Main Committees, with the exception of the Fifth Committee, have been approved by the respective Committees. The programme of work of the plenary as well as the Main Committees contained herein are for consideration by Member States.

I. Draft programme of work of the plenary of the General Assembly at its sixtieth session[2]

First week (13-18 September)

	[Organizational, administrative and other matters]
Tuesday, a.m. and p.m.	Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly [1] Minute of silent prayer or meditation [2][3] Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee [3 (a)] Meeting of the General Committee

[1] Information on the programme of work of the Fifth Committee is not available as the Fifth Committee has not yet taken a decision on this matter.

[2] The preliminary programme of work is prepared based on 13 weeks of work for the main part of the session. Since there are fixed dates for the observance of United Nations Day, two official United Nations holidays and the scheduling of some items, owing either to long-time practice and/or General Assembly mandate, the weeks are counted based on the opening date of the sixtieth session on Tuesday, 13 September 2005, and the date of recess on Tuesday, 13 December 2005.

[3] Agenda items and their numbers cited herein are from the preliminary list of items for the sixtieth session (A/60/50 and Corr.1). All items on the preliminary list are pending approval by the General Assembly at its sixtieth regular session for their inclusion on the agenda and allocation. Some items that are on the preliminary list are not contained in the draft programme, either in accordance with resolution 58/316 or so that they may be scheduled at a later date.

Wednesday, a.m.	High-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly [48 and 121]; Meeting on Financing for Development [53]
p.m.	High-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly [48 and 121] First round table
Thursday, a.m.	High-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly [48 and 121] Second round table
p.m.	High-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly [48 and 121] Third round table
Friday, a.m.	High-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly [48 and 121] Fourth round table
p.m.	High-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly [48 and 121]
Saturday and Sunday	General debate [8][4]

Second week (19-23 September)

	[Organizational, administrative and other matters]
Monday, a.m. and p.m.	General debate [8]
Evening	Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: first report of the General Committee [7]
Tuesday to Friday	General debate [8]

Third week (26-30 September)

	[Organizational, administrative and other matters]
Monday to Wednesday	General debate [8]
Thursday	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization [111]

Fourth week (3-7 October)

	[Development of Africa: promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences]
Monday	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support [68 (a) and (b)]; 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in

[4] As the first item preceding the opening of the general debate, the Secretary-General will present his report on the work of the Organization.

	Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa [49]: **joint debate**
	[Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences]
Thursday	Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family: two plenary meetings on the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (General Assembly resolution 59/148, para. 1) [64]

Fifth week (10-14 October)

	[Organizational, administrative and other matters]
Monday, a.m.	Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council [112 (a)]
p.m.	**[Promotion of justice and international law]** Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 [77]; report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 [78]: **joint debate**

Sixth week (18-21 October)

	[Organizational, administrative and other matters]
Monday	Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council [112 (b)]
	[Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences]
Thursday	Culture of peace: one day of plenary meetings (General Assembly resolution 55/47, para. 13 and General Assembly resolution 57/6, para. 11) [45]

Seventh week (24-28 October)

Monday	**United Nations Day concert**[5]
	[Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences]
Tuesday, p.m.	1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [43]
	2. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields [48]; follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS [47]: **joint debate**
	3. Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations [44]
	[Promotion of justice and international law]
Thursday, a.m.	Report of the International Court of Justice [75]

Eighth week (31 October-4 November)

	[Disarmament; maintenance of international peace and security]
Monday	1. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency [85]
	2. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies [10]
	3. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict [11]; prevention of armed conflict [12]: **joint debate**
	4. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development [13]
	5. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic [16]
	6. The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan [18]
	7. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte [19]
	8. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba [20]

[5] The General Assembly Hall will not be available for meetings on Tuesday morning, 25 October 2005, to allow time for the dismantling of the stage and the checking of audio and telecommunications equipment.

[Organizational, administrative and other matters; promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences]

Thursday

1. Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination [113 (a)]
2. Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme [113 (b)]
3. Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme [113 (c)]
4. Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme [113 (d)]
5. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations [116]
6. Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences [114 (f)]
7. Sport for peace and development [50 (a) and (b)]: **joint debate**

Friday — ***Official United Nations holiday*** *(Eid Al-Fitr)*

Ninth week (7-11 November)

[Organizational, administrative and other matters; maintenance of international peace and security]

Monday — Election of five members of the International Court of Justice [112 (c)]

Thursday

1. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations [110]
2. Report of the Security Council [9]; question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters [118]: **joint debate**

Tenth week (14-18 November)

[Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts]

Monday

1. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance [74]; strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations [74 (2)]; strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and

	minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster [74 (c)]; assistance to the Palestinian people [74 (d)]: **joint debate**
	2. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security [17]; Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan [74 (e)]: **joint debate**
	[Promotion of justice and international law]
Thursday	Oceans and the law of the sea [76 (a) and (b)]: **joint debate**

Eleventh week (21-25 November)

Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	***Official United Nations holiday*** *(Thanksgiving Day)*
Friday	

Twelfth week (28 November-2 December)

	[Maintenance of international peace and security]
Tuesday, p.m. and Wednesday and Thursday	Question of Palestine [15]; The situation in the Middle East [14]: **joint debate**

Thirteenth week (5-13 December)

Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Monday	
Tuesday	(13 December — end of 13 weeks)

II. Draft programmes of work of the Main Committees of the General Assembly at its sixtieth session

A. Draft programme of work of the First Committee

Programme/meeting	*Dates*	*Number of meetings*
Meeting for the organization of work		1
General debate on all disarmament and international security agenda items		7
Exchange with the head of the Department for Disarmament Affairs and other United Nations officials		1
Follow-up of resolutions and decisions adopted by the Committee at its past session/presentation of reports[6]		1
Closure of the list of speakers for the general debate on all disarmament and international security agenda items[7]	Second day of the general debate	
Deadline for submission of draft resolutions on all disarmament and international security agenda items	Third day of the second week	
Panel discussion with independent experts[8]		1
Thematic discussion on item subjects as well as introduction and consideration of all draft resolutions submitted under agenda items		7
Action on all draft resolutions submitted under agenda items		7

[6] Presentation of reports could also take place during the thematic debate.

[7] A rolling list of speakers would be open one month before the beginning of the session. Delegations are encouraged to limit the time of their statements to a maximum of 10 minutes, and statements on behalf of groups of countries should not exceed 15 minutes. The list should give priority to high-level representatives and be regularly shared with the Committee so as to increase transparency.

[8] Wide civil society participation is encouraged.

Schedule of meetings

	Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
								x		
	Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	
	Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
		x		x		x		x		x
	Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	x		x		x		x		x	
	Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	x		x		x		x		x	
	Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	x		x							

B. Draft programme of work of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Agenda items	*Dates for consideration*
Organization of work (informal briefing)	Thursday a.m. (1 meeting)
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Hear petitioners)	Wednesday p.m. Thursday p.m. Friday p.m. Monday a.m. Tuesday a.m. (5 meetings)
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories Questions relating to information (Panel and interactive session followed by general debate)	Wednesday a.m. Thursday a.m. Friday a.m. (3 meetings)
International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space (Expert panel followed by general debate)	Monday p.m. Tuesday p.m. Wednesday p.m. (3 meetings)

Agenda items	*Dates for consideration*
Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects	Thursday p.m.
	Friday p.m.
(In addition to the traditional interactive dialogue with the Secretariat on peacekeeping in general, informal discussions on civilian police in peacekeeping operations)	Monday p.m.
	Tuesday p.m.
	(4 meetings)
Assistance in mine action	Wednesday p.m.
(Presentations by the Secretariat and other agencies followed by question-and-answer session)	Thursday p.m.
	(2 meetings)
Effects of atomic radiation	Friday p.m.
	Monday p.m.
	(2 meetings)
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	Tuesday p.m.
	Wednesday p.m.
	Thursday a.m.
	(3 meetings)
Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	Friday a.m.
	Monday a.m.
	Tuesday a.m.
	Wednesday a.m.
	(3+1 meetings)
Total:	**27 meetings**

C. Draft programme of work of the Second Committee

Items to be considered	*Document title and symbol*
Week of 19-23 September	
Monday, 19 September	
3 p.m.	
Organization of work	
Week of 3-7 October	
Monday, 3 October	
10 a.m. and 3 p.m.	
General debate	
Tuesday, 4 October	
10 a.m. and 3 p.m.	
General debate (*continued*)	
Wednesday, 5 October	
10 a.m. and 3 p.m.	
General debate (*concluded*)	
Friday, 7 October	
10 a.m. (special event)	
Week of 10-14 October	
Monday, 10 October	
10 a.m. and 3 p.m.	
***Item 52*: Macroeconomic policy questions**	
(b) International financial system and development	Report of the Secretary-General on the international financial system and development
(c) External debt crisis and development	Report of the Secretary-General on the external debt crisis and development
Tuesday, 11 October	
10 a.m.	
***Item 74*: Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance**	

Items to be considered	*Document title and symbol*
(b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions	Report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for Ethiopia
	Report of the Secretary-General on assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia
	Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made on the international cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan
	Report of the Secretary-General on the humanitarian situation of Djibouti and on the progress made with regard to economic assistance to Djibouti and its implementation
	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of assistance for humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and development of Timor-Leste
6 p.m. — Deadline for submission of draft proposals under items 52, 52 (b) and (c)	
Wednesday, 12 October	
10 a.m. (special event)	
3 p.m.	
***Item 53*: Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development**	Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization (A/60/___, E/2005/___ and addenda)
(a) Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development	Annual analytical assessment by the Secretary-General of the state of implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and on the follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development
(b) High-level dialogue for the implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development	Summary of informal hearings with representatives of civil society and the business sector accredited to the high-level dialogue

Items to be considered	*Document title and symbol*
	Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the policy dialogue
	Summaries of each round-table discussion by the co-Chairpersons of individual round tables
	Issues paper by the Secretary-General containing an annotated agenda and programme of work
	Input from all stakeholders related to financing for development, to be made available by the Secretary-General
	Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization
	Annual analytical assessment by the Secretary-General in respect of the state of implementation of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development and the follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the Conference (see also 4 (a) above)
	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration
6 p.m. — Deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 74 (b)	
Thursday, 13 October	
10 a.m.	
Items 53, 53 (a) and (b) (*continued*)	
Friday, 14 October	
10 a.m.	
***Item 55*: Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)**	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme
6 p.m. — Deadline for submission of draft proposals under items 53, 53 (a) and (b)	

Items to be considered	*Document title and symbol*
Week of 17-21 October	
Monday, 17 October	
10 a.m.	
Observance of World Food Day[9]	
6 p.m. — Deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 55	
Wednesday, 19 October	
10 a.m. (special event)	
3 p.m.	
***Item 51*: Information and communication technologies for development**	Report of the World Summit on the Information Society Report of the Secretary-General on the activities undertaken to develop a comprehensive information and communication technologies (ICT) strategy for the United Nations system
Thursday, 20 October	
6 p.m. — Deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 51	
Friday, 21 October	
10 a.m. (special event)	
Week of 24-28 October	
Tuesday, 25 October	
10 a.m.	
***Item 126*: Programme planning**	
Wednesday, 26 October	
10 a.m.	
Dialogue with the Executive Secretaries of the Regional Commissions on globalization	
Thursday, 27 October	
10 a.m. (special event)	
3 p.m.	

[9] World Food Day is usually observed on 16 October.

Items to be considered	*Document title and symbol*
***Item 56*: Globalization and interdependence**	
(a) Globalization and interdependence	Report of the Secretary-General on globalization and interdependence and on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
(b) Science and technology for development	Report of the Secretary-General on science and technology for development
(c) International migration and development	Report of the Secretary-General on the organizational details of the 2006 high-level dialogue on international migration and development
(d) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin	Report of the Secretary-General on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin
Friday, 28 October	
10 a.m. and 3 p.m.	
***Item 56 (a) through (d)* (*continued*)**	
Week of 31 October-4 November[10]	
Monday, 31 October	
3 p.m.	
Action on items 74 (b), 51, 52, 52 (b) and (c)	
6 p.m. — Deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 56, 56 (a) through (d)	
Tuesday, 1 November	
9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.	
***Item 52*: Macroeconomic policy questions**	
(a) International trade and development	Report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development and on developments in the multilateral trading system Report of the Secretary-General on unilateral economic measures as means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

[10] From 1 November to 4 November, in observance of Ramadan, morning meetings of the Second Committee will be from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and afternoon meetings will be from 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Items to be considered	*Document title and symbol*
	Report of the Trade and Development Board
Wednesday, 2 November	
9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.	
***Item 54*: Sustainable development**	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its twenty-third session (A/60/25 (Supp.))
(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development
	Report of the Secretary-General on the activities undertaken during the International Year of Freshwater, 2003, preparations for the International Decade for Action "Water for Life", 2005-2015 and further efforts to achieve the sustainable development of water resources
(b) Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and follow-up to the outcomes of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States	Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/CONF.207/11)
(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, in particular the outcome of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, including the issue of natural disasters and vulnerability
(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of the Conference of the Parties
(e) Sustainable development in mountain regions	Report of the Secretary-General on the status of sustainable development in mountain regions, including an overall analysis of the challenges that lie ahead and appropriate policy recommendations

Items to be considered	*Document title and symbol*
(f) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005	Report of the Secretary-General on the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005
(g) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa	Report of the Secretary-General on the status of preparations for the International Year of Deserts and Desertification, 2006 Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
(h) Convention on Biological Diversity	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity on the ongoing work regarding the Convention, including the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety thereto
(i) Rendering assistance to poor mountain countries to overcome obstacles in socio-economic and ecological areas	No advance documentation has been requested
6 p.m. — Deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 52 (a)	
Thursday, 3 November	
9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.	
Item 54, 54 (a) through (i) *(continued)*	
Friday, 4 November	
Eid Al-Fitr — United Nations holiday	
Week of 7-11 November	
Monday, 7 November	
10 a.m.	
United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities	
6 p.m. — Deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 54, 54 (a) and (i)	

Items to be considered	*Document title and symbol*
Tuesday, 8 November	
10 a.m. and 3 p.m.	
***Item 59*: Operational activities for development**	
(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women Report of the Secretary-General on funding for operational activities for development of the United Nations system
(b) South-South cooperation: economic and technical cooperation among developing countries	Report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive state of South-South cooperation among developing countries
Wednesday, 9 November	
10 a.m.	
***Item 57*: Groups of countries in special situations**	
(a) Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries	Annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
(b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation	Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries
6 p.m. — Deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 59, 59 (a) and (b)	
Thursday, 10 November	
10 a.m.	
***Item 57, 57 (a) and (b)* (*continued*)**	
6 p.m. — Deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 57, 57 (a) and (b)	

Items to be considered	*Document title and symbol*
Friday, 11 November	
10 a.m.	
Item 41: Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources	Report of the Secretary-General on the permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources
3 p.m.	
Informal consultations	
Action on items 53, 53 (a) and (b), 55, 56, 56 (a) through (d)	
6 p.m. — Deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 41	
Week of 14-18 November	
Monday, 14 November	
10 a.m.	
***Item 58*: Eradication of poverty and other development issues**	
(a) Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)
(b) Women in development	Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 58/206 on women in development, including the impact of globalization on the empowerment of women and their integration in development
	Report of the Secretary-General on the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development
(c) Human resources development cooperation	Report of the Secretary-General on human resources development, including a separate section on the effect of the movement of highly skilled people and those with an advanced education in human resources development in developing countries
3 p.m. (special event)	

Items to be considered	*Document title and symbol*
Tuesday, 15 November	
10 a.m.	
Item 58 and 58 (a) through (c) *(continued)*	
3 p.m.	
Item 60**: Training and research**	
(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (General Assembly resolution 59/252)
(b) United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy	No request for advance documentation
6 p.m. — Deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 58, 58 (a) through (c)	
Wednesday, 16 November	
10 a.m.	
Item 61**: Towards global partnership**	No request for advance documentation
3 p.m.	
6 p.m. — Deadline for submission of draft proposals under items 60 and 61	
Thursday, 17 November	
10 a.m. (special event)	
Week of 21-25 November	
Monday, 21 November	
3 p.m. (special event)	
Tuesday, 22 November	
3 p.m.	
Informal consultations	
Wednesday, 23 November	
3 p.m. (special event)	
Thursday, 24 November	
Thanksgiving Day — United Nations holiday	

Items to be considered	*Document title and symbol*
Friday, 25 November	
10 a.m.	
Informal consultations	
Week of 28 November-2 December	
Monday, 28 November	
10 a.m.	
Informal consultations	
Wednesday, 30 November	
3 p.m.	
Informal consultations	
Thursday, 1 December	
3 p.m.	
Informal consultations	
Friday, 2 December	
10 a.m. and 3 p.m.	
Action on outstanding proposals	
Week of 5-9 December	
Monday, 5 December	
10 a.m. and 3 p.m.	
Action on outstanding proposals	
Tuesday, 6 December	
3 p.m.	
Conclusion of the work of the Second Committee	

D. Draft programme of work of the Third Committee

Provisional programme of work

Item 1. Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

Item 2. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

World social situation

Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: towards a society for all in the twenty-first century

Policies and programmes involving youth

Family

Cooperatives in social development

International Year of Volunteers 2001

Item 3. Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing

Item 4. Crime prevention and criminal justice

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (2005)

Item 5. International drug control

Action by the United Nations system; respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in countering the world drug problem; international cooperation to counter the world drug problem and follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly

Item 6. Advancement of women

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180)

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

United Nations Development Fund for Women

Future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

Violence against women migrant workers

In-depth study on violence against women

Item 7. Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"

Elimination of all forms of violence against women, including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"

Item 8. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Rights of the child; implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; prevention and eradication of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; children in armed conflict; promoting and protecting the rights of children, including children in particularly difficult situations; the girl child

Item 9. Indigenous issues

Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

Trust Fund in support of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean

Item 10. Human rights questions

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Report of the Committee against Torture

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

Report of the Human Rights Committee

International Covenants on Human Rights

Equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Right to development

Protection of migrants

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

World Programme for Human Rights Education

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

Respect for the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms and in solving international problems of a humanitarian character

Right to food

Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities

Human rights and cultural diversity

Human rights and terrorism

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

Human rights and mass exoduses

Human rights in the administration of justice

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization

Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

Implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights

(e) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Item 11. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

(a) Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex))

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

Report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

Item 12. Right of peoples to self-determination

Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

Item 13. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

Assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors

Follow-up to the Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relevant Neighbouring States

E. Draft programme of work of the Fifth Committee

Information on the programme of work of the Fifth Committee is not currently available. No decision has yet been taken by the Fifth Committee on this matter.

F. Draft programme of work of the Sixth Committee[11]

3 October	Sixth Committee (organization of work)
3 and 4 October	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-eighth session [item 80]
4 October	Request(s) for observer status in the General Assembly
4, 5 and 7 October	Scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel [item 84]
6, 7 and 10 October	Measures to eliminate international terrorism [item 109]
10-12 and 14 October	Working group on measures to eliminate international terrorism [item 109]
14, 17-18 October	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization [item 83]
19 October	Scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel [item 84]
20 October	[Reserved]
21 October	Measures to eliminate international terrorism (report of the working group) [item 109]
24 October-3 November	Report of the International Law Commission [item 81]
7 November	United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law [item 79]
9 November	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country [item 155]
9 November	Adoption of the provisional programme of work for the sixty-first session (General Assembly resolution 58/316, annex, para. 3 (h))

[11] The provisional programme of work was approved by the Sixth Committee at its 28th meeting on 18 February 2005.

United Nations A/59/861

General Assembly

Distr.: General
5 July 2005

Original: English

Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 113
Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

Letter dated 1 July 2005 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

1. At present 10 Member States are in arrears under the terms of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations, which states as follows:

> "A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member."

2. The minimum payments necessary to reduce the amounts owed by those Member States on their contributions so that they remain below the gross amount assessed for the preceding two full years (2003 and 2004) are as follows:

Member State	*Minimum payment (United States dollars)*
Central African Republic	335 186.00
Chad	7 238.20
Comoros	734 129.44
Georgia	5 309 231.72
Guinea-Bissau	474 886.00
Liberia	1 126 886.00
Niger	312 052.34
Sao Tome and Principe	577 886.00
Somalia	1 006 186.00
Tajikistan	997 018.84

(*Signed*) Kofi **Annan**
Secretary-General

05-40825 (E) 050705

United Nations A/59/862-S/2005/426

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
1 July 2005

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 163
The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Letter dated 30 June 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In addition to my letter of 17 June 2005 (A/59/851-S/2005/397), I have the honour to draw your attention to the reaction of the international community to the so-called "parliamentary elections" of the separatist regime in the occupied Nagorny Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

In particular, the Ministries for Foreign Affairs of France and the Russian Federation, the co-chairing countries of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Minsk Group, issued press statements in which they reaffirmed their support for the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan. France and the Russian Federation underscored that they did not recognize Nagorny Karabakh as an independent state, and that these elections will not have an impact on the ongoing peace process or on the future status of Nagorny Karabakh.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), in its statement on the same subject, considered these "elections" illegal and in violation of the Geneva Conventions. OIC reaffirmed its position demanding the immediate withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azerbaijani territories and calling for peaceful negotiations between Azerbaijan and Armenia within the framework of the resolution of OIC, the United Nations and OSCE.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex urgently circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 163, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

05-40592 (E) 060705 060705

Annex to the letter dated 30 June 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Commentary of the Information and Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation dated 22 June 2005 regarding the recent "parliamentary elections" in Nagorny Karabakh

In connection with the "parliamentary elections" recently held in Nagorny Karabakh, we should like to point out the following.

As is well known, Moscow has consistently supported the principle of the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, as well as other fundamental norms and principles of international law. The Russian Federation does not recognize Nagorny Karabakh as an independent State. In our view, its future status must be determined without the use or threat of force and only through political negotiations between all the parties within the framework of the Minsk process.

Moscow considers that the peaceful settlement of the conflict must not depend on the holding of some or other elections in Karabakh. We should like, in particular, to stress that the citizens of the Russian Federation acting as observers in the elections were in Nagorny Karabakh at their own initiative and exclusively in their private capacity.

As for the Russian Federation, it will continue, in close cooperation with its partners in the co-chairmanship of the OSCE Minsk Group (the United States of America, the Russian Federation and France), to vigorously help the Azerbaijanis and the Armenians to reach a settlement of the conflict as soon as possible.

Press statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France dated 21 June 2005

[Original: French]

With regard to the so-called legislative elections organized on 19 June 2005 by the de facto authorities of Nagorny Karabakh, the French authorities wish to recall that:

- France, like the international community, supports the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan;
- Consequently, France does not recognize Nagorny Karabakh as an independent State;
- The conditions for determining the future status of Nagorny Karabakh are currently the subject of negotiations between the parties to the conflict within the framework of the Minsk Group, with the mediation of the three co-chairing countries: France, the United States of America and the Russian Federation. In this respect, the elections will not have any effect on either the peace process currently under way or the future status of Nagorny Karabakh;
- Lastly, France, in coordination with its co-chairing partners in the Minsk Group, will resolutely continue its mediation with the Governments of Armenia and Azerbaijan in order to promote a peaceful, equitable and lasting settlement of the conflict. In this regard, the most recent session of the negotiations between the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the two countries was held on Friday, 17 June 2005, in Paris.

(Is it unusual in statements by the spokesman to speak of so-called elections?)

This is indeed the case. Since Nagorny Karabakh is not recognized as an independent State, one cannot organize real legislative elections there.

(Do the elections in Nagorny Karabakh also include the part annexed between neighbouring Armenia and Nagorny Karabakh?)

I do not know the exact definition of the framework of these elections. But, in any case, that does not change anything for us, it does not change in any way our assessment of the elections.

Statement of the Organization of the Islamic Conference entitled "Armenian separatist elections in Nagorno-Karabakh illegal"

Ambassador Atta Al-Mannan Bakheit, official spokesman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), considered the parliamentary elections conducted by Armenian separatists on 19 June 2005 in the occupied province of Nagorno-Karabakh illegal and in violation of the Geneva Conventions. These elections should be condemned by the international community, he said.

Ambassador Bakheit reaffirmed the OIC position vis-à-vis the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, which demands the immediate withdrawal of the Armenian forces from all the occupied Azerbaijani territories and calls for peaceful negotiations between Azerbaijan and Armenia within the framework of the resolutions of the OIC, the United Nations, and the OSCE.

The OIC official spokesman reiterated the principled and immutable position of the OIC in support of Azerbaijan's efforts to reach a peaceful settlement of the problem on the basis of the resolutions of international legitimacy.

United Nations A/59/863–S/2005/427

General Assembly
Security Council

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1 July 2005
English
Original: Russian

General Assembly
Fifty-ninth session
Agenda items 27, 55, 56, 74 and 148

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Letter dated 30 June 2005 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text of the statement by the heads of State of the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan of 23 June 2005, which was adopted during a meeting of the Council on Collective Security of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (see annex).

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council and of the General Assembly under agenda items 27, 55, 56, 74 and 148 of the fifty-ninth session.

(*Signed*) Andrey **Denisov**

05-40604 (E) 050705 050705

Annex to the letter dated 30 June 2005 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the heads of State of the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan*

We, the heads of the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), at our meeting during the year of the sixtieth anniversary of the victory over fascism, state our intention to increase our efforts to reinforce the cohesion and unity of our countries in order to ensure international peace and security and strengthen stability in the area of CSTO responsibility.

We consider inadmissible any attempts to revise the results of the Second World War or reconsider the moral and ethical assessments of this military catastrophe of the twentieth century. In this regard, we welcome the adoption by consensus, at the initiative of the CSTO States members and some other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) at the fifty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly in 2004, of the resolution declaring 8-9 May as a time of remembrance and reconciliation.

Recalling the enormous sacrifices undergone during the years of the Great Patriotic War, the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization are fully determined to take active measures on a broad collective basis in order to counteract the challenges and threats which have confronted the world community, particularly international terrorism. We note with satisfaction the completion of work in the United Nations on the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, which will be open for signature at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly. We are prepared to make our weighty contribution to strengthening the anti-terrorist coalition and actively participate in tackling other pressing international problems, including halting the spread of weapons of mass destruction, drug trafficking, arms smuggling, illegal migration, human trafficking and so forth.

Declaring that the CSTO States members will not be the first to place weapons of any type in outer space, we express the hope that other States as well will follow our example.

We attach particular attention to the development of cooperation with the United Nations. We are sure that the obtaining of observer status in the General Assembly by CSTO is opening up further prospects in this area.

In order to make fuller use of the unique potential of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), we favour its real reformation and adaptation to the tasks of counteracting the threats and challenges of the twenty-first century.

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* Adopted on 23 June 2005 in Moscow by the President of Armenia, R. Kocharyan, the President of Belarus, A. Lukashenko, the President of Kazakhstan, N. Nazarbayev, the Acting President of Kyrgyzstan, K. Bakiev, the President of the Russian Federation, V. Putin, and the President of Tajikistan, E. Rakhmonov.

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Comprehensive cooperation within the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the European Asian Economic Council is important for the CSTO States members.

We are in favour of arranging cooperation with the European Union, inter alia, in matters relating to ensuring security and stability. We confirm our readiness to develop contacts and cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), particularly with regard to counteracting new challenges and threats.

We call upon interested countries and international and regional organizations to coordinate closely action relating to the post-conflict settlement in Afghanistan with a central role played by the United Nations so that that country solves the political and economic problems facing it and becomes a democratic State. We are in favour of taking decisive steps to counteract the threat emanating from Afghanistan of the spread of narcotic drugs, both within CSTO and through participation in international efforts aimed at establishing anti-drug security zones along that country's perimeter.

We are in favour of establishing a new, democratic Iraq and the speedy stabilization of the situation in that country by developing a dialogue aimed at achieving a general national consensus.

We consider that the disagreement arising with regard to the assessments of and views on the development of the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran can and must be resolved exclusively through peaceful, political means with account taken of its sovereign rights to utilize atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

We are in favour of settling and unblocking the situation regarding the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula.

Our strategic objective is to establish a just, democratic world order, which must be founded on the principle of the supremacy of international law, mutual respect for interests and ensuring equal security for all States. We wish to see the European continent prosperous and secure.

United Nations A/59/864

General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 113
Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

Letter dated 24 June 2005 from the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to refer to rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, which provides that the Committee on Contributions shall advise the Assembly with regard to the application of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations. I also have the honour to refer to requests for exemption under Article 19 from the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Liberia, the Niger, the Republic of Moldova, Somalia and Tajikistan, which you and the Acting President transmitted to me for appropriate action by the Committee.

In connection with those requests, the Committee has asked me to transmit to the General Assembly without delay the section of its report on its sixty-fifth session dealing with those questions so as to facilitate early action by the Assembly (see annex).

(*Signed*) Ugo **Sessi**
Chairman
Committee on Contributions

05-40780 (E) 110705

Annex

Section of the report of the Committee on Contributions on its sixty-fifth session regarding requests for exemption under Article 19 of the Charter*

VI. Application of Article 19 of the Charter

71. The Committee recalled its general mandate, under rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, to advise the Assembly on the action to be taken with regard to the application of Article 19 of the Charter. It also recalled the Assembly's decisions in its resolution 54/237 C concerning procedures for the consideration of requests for exemption under Article 19 and the results of its own consideration of this subject.

Requests for exemption under Article 19

72. The Committee recalled that the General Assembly, in its resolution 54/237 C, had urged all Member States in arrears requesting exemption under Article 19 to provide the fullest possible supporting information, including information on economic aggregates, Government revenues and expenditure, foreign exchange resources, indebtedness, difficulties in meeting domestic or international financial obligations and any other information that might support the claim that failure to make necessary payments was due to conditions beyond the control of the Member States. The Assembly also decided that requests for exemption under Article 19 must be submitted by Member States to the President of the Assembly at least two weeks before the session of the Committee so as to ensure a complete review of the requests.

73. The Committee noted that, on the basis of the latter provision, the deadline for receipt of requests for exemption under Article 19 by the President of the General Assembly was 23 May 2005 for consideration by the Committee at its sixty-fifth session. It also noted that an announcement to that effect was included in the *Journal of the United Nations* from 13 January to 25 March and 1 to 23 May 2005. Eight requests for exemption under Article 19 were received by the time specified in the resolution. By comparison, 10 such requests were received within the specified time frame in 2004, 9 in 2003, 7 in 2002, 3 in 2001 and 7 in 2000.

74. **The Committee also noted that two requests had been received after the time specified in the resolution. The Committee emphasized that, in order to minimize such occurrences in future, every effort should be made to remind Member States of the deadline established by General Assembly resolution 54/237 C. In that context, it requested the Secretariat to continue to include an early announcement on the subject in the *Journal*.**

* The full report of the Committee will be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 11* (A/60/11).

75. In considering the requests, the Committee had before it information provided by the eight Member States concerned and the Secretariat. It also met with representatives of the Member States, relevant units of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme.

76. The Committee also met with a representative of the African Union, who provided information on the situation of the four African States whose requests for exemption were being considered by the Committee. The Committee noted that three of the four States were not permitted to vote in the African Union because of non-payment of contributions.

77. **The Committee noted with concern that the nature and quality of the information provided by Member States requesting exemptions under Article 19 varied widely, with some providing little, if any, information to support their requests. In this context, the Committee recalled the provisions of General Assembly resolution 54/237 C and recommended that the Assembly again urge all Member States requesting exemptions under Article 19 to submit as much information as possible in support of their requests.**

78. **The Committee recalled that, while the submission of a payment plan should be taken into account as one factor when requests for exemption under Article 19 are considered by the Committee on Contributions and the General Assembly, the submission of a plan was not automatically linked to exemption. Accordingly, Member States requesting exemption under Article 19 should continue to provide supporting information in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 54/237 C.**

79. The Committee recalled its request to the Secretariat to provide as much detailed additional information as possible on the situation of Member States requesting exemption under Article 19.[a] In that context, some members felt that the deadline specified in resolution 54/237 C should be four weeks before the Committee's session rather than two, so as to allow more time for the Secretariat to provide the information requested. Others felt that this would place too great a burden on the Member States concerned.

80. The Committee recalled that its established practice was to recommend that exemptions granted under Article 19 remain in effect until 30 June of the following year. Some members noted that this meant that Member States requesting an exemption faced the prospect of losing their vote between 1 July and the date on which the General Assembly took action on the related recommendations of the Committee on Contributions. They proposed that exemptions should be granted through the end of the following session of the Assembly, that is, to September of the following year. Other members noted that the current practice ensured an exemption through the following session of the Committee and saw no reason to change it.

81. **The Committee noted that four of the Member States that had requested exemption under Article 19 by the date specified in General Assembly resolution 54/237 C had presented multi-year payment plans for the payment of their arrears. While recognizing that such plans are voluntary and should not be automatically linked to other measures, the Committee encouraged all Member States requesting an exemption under Article 19 to consider, when possible, the submission of a multi-year payment plan.**

82. **In order to ensure that the Committee's conclusions and recommendations are available to the General Assembly as soon as possible, and in accordance with its past practice, the Committee authorized its Chairman to convey to the Assembly without delay the related section of its report.**

1. Central African Republic

83. The Committee had before it the text of a letter dated 23 May 2005 from the Acting President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, transmitting a letter dated 23 May 2005 from the Permanent Representative of the Central African Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly. It also heard an oral representation by a representative of the Central African Republic.

84. In its written and oral representations, the Central African Republic indicated that it was still facing major economic problems. Following a coup and uprisings, elections had been held and the President had just appointed a Prime Minister. Despite these positive developments, serious problems remained, and salaries, pensions and student scholarships remained unpaid. Insecurity in the provinces also hindered economic development and the collection of Government revenues.

85. The Committee was provided with information by the Secretariat concerning the situation in the Central African Republic. Although there had been political progress, the security situation was still a cause for concern, with attacks on economic targets in some areas. The economic and social situation remained grave, with food shortages and inadequate health and education services and a serious problem with HIV/AIDS. GDP growth had been negative since 2001, and it had reached a trough of -7.6 per cent in 2003. Exports had virtually been halved since the late 1990s, and the debt burden had increased by some 60 per cent during the same period. While efforts were being made to mobilize foreign assistance, the response so far had been limited.

86. The Committee recalled that the Central African Republic had twice indicated its intention to submit a schedule for the payment of its arrears but had not yet done so and had made no payments at all since 1998.

87. The Committee recalled that in its request for an exemption under Article 19 in 2004, the Central African Republic had indicated that the schedule of payments mentioned in its submission in 2003 was being drawn up and should be announced soon, but that it had not yet been submitted, nor had any explanation been provided. However, **on the basis of the information provided, the Committee concluded on balance that the failure of the Central African Republic to pay the full minimum amount necessary to avoid the application of Article 19 was due to conditions beyond its control. It therefore recommended that the Central African Republic be permitted to vote until 30 June 2006. The Committee once again urged the Central African Republic to make some payments in the future so as to reduce, or at least avoid an increase in, its unpaid assessed contributions. It also encouraged the Central African Republic, in that connection, to submit the multi-year payment plan that it had earlier announced**.

2. Comoros

88. The Committee had before it the text of a letter dated 23 May 2005 from the Acting President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, transmitting a letter dated 17 May 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Comoros to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly. It also heard an oral representation by a representative of the Comoros.

89. In its written and oral representations, the Comoros referred to the seven years of political turmoil that it had suffered. The country's limited resources were needed to support the newly established democratic political institutions stipulated by the new Comorian Constitution. The Government had nevertheless recently made a payment of over $25,000, and, as soon as its situation was stabilized, it intended to pay the rest of its arrears.

90. The Committee was provided with information by the Secretariat. The situation of the Comoros had improved considerably since last year, with the completion of the new Union structure. The economy remained weak, however, with dependence on a few commodities, including vanilla. The country is also vulnerable to natural disasters and had water contamination problems following recent volcanic activity.

91. Some members were not convinced that a sufficient case had been made to grant an exemption under Article 19 to the Comoros. Others welcomed the payment received as an indication of the intention of the Comoros to reduce and eliminate its arrears and were inclined to support its request.

92. **The Committee noted the payment received from the Comoros and urged it to continue to make payments so as to reduce its arrears to the United Nations. In that context, it encouraged the Comoros to consider the possibility of submitting a multi-year payment plan.**

93. **The Committee concluded that, on balance, the failure of the Comoros to pay the full minimum necessary to avoid the application of Article 19 was due to conditions beyond its control. It therefore recommended that the Comoros be permitted to vote until 30 June 2006.**

3. Georgia

94. The Committee had before it the text of a letter dated 29 April 2005 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, transmitting a letter dated 20 April 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly, which transmitted a letter dated 13 April 2005 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Georgia addressed to the President of the General Assembly. It also heard an oral representation by a representative of Georgia.

95. In its written and oral representations, Georgia referred to its continuing problems. Although there had been significant improvements, it still did not have full control of its territory, and this had a definite impact on Government revenues. The Government placed a high priority on meeting its obligations to the United Nations, although its arrears were largely due to an unfair initial rate of assessment. It had made the payments scheduled for 2004 and 2005 and hoped that its payments could increase in future.

96. The Committee was provided with information by the Secretariat concerning the situation in Georgia. Negotiations had not so far resolved the continuing internal conflicts, and these conflicts had a clear impact on the Georgian economy and Government revenues. Georgia had to cope with significant numbers of refugees from neighbouring countries, as well as internally displaced persons. The country was also prone to natural disasters, and, despite some improvement, it faced continuing serious problems.

97. **The Committee concluded that the failure of Georgia to pay the minimum amount necessary to avoid the application of Article 19 was due to conditions beyond its control. It therefore recommended that Georgia be permitted to vote until 30 June 2006.**

4. Guinea-Bissau

98. The Committee had before it the text of a letter dated 30 March 2005 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, transmitting a letter dated 29 March 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Guinea-Bissau to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly. It also heard an oral representation by a representative of Guinea-Bissau.

99. In its written and oral representations, Guinea-Bissau indicated that it was still confronted with grave economic and financial difficulties affecting peace and stability and the living conditions of its people. The Government still owed arrears of salaries to civil servants. Guinea-Bissau was committed to paying its contributions to the United Nations and would keep the issue of multi-year payment plans under continuous consideration.

100. The Committee was provided with information by the Secretariat concerning the country's situation. Legislative elections had been held, and a presidential election was under way. Despite these positive developments, the situation remained fragile and the international community was providing support and assistance. A round-table meeting was being arranged after the elections to mobilize resources. In the meantime, the country faced many serious economic and social problems. Life expectancy was low, and poverty was a serious problem.

101. Some members were not convinced that a sufficient case had been made to grant an exemption under Article 19 to Guinea-Bissau.

102. **The Committee concluded that the failure of Guinea-Bissau to pay the full minimum amount necessary to avoid the application of Article 19 was due to conditions beyond its control. It therefore recommended that Guinea-Bissau be permitted to vote until 30 June 2006.**

103. **The Committee noted that, between 1995 and 1997, Guinea-Bissau had steadily reduced its arrears, but that since that time its arrears had increased. The Committee noted Guinea-Bissau's intention to establish a multi-year payment plan and encouraged it to submit such a plan as soon as possible, so as once again to reduce its outstanding assessed contributions. Some members recalled that this was the second occasion on which this intention had been declared.**

5. Iraq

104. The Committee had before it the text of a letter dated 10 May 2005 from the Acting President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, transmitting a letter dated 6 May 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly. It also heard an oral representation by a representative of Iraq.

105. In its written and oral representations, Iraq pointed to the dire circumstances that the Iraqi people had been enduring as a result of the practices of the former regime, which resulted in several wars and more than a decade of international sanctions. In addition to the human cost, there had been immense destruction of the country's infrastructure. Security problems were currently hampering the rehabilitation of the oil industry, which provided 90 per cent of Government revenue. Despite the enormous demands of reconstruction, Iraq was committed to meeting its financial obligations to the United Nations and had submitted a payment plan, the first instalment of which should be received soon.

106. The Committee was provided with information by the Secretariat concerning the scale of the problems facing Iraq following decades of war and international sanctions. Although resources were being mobilized and reconstruction efforts were under way, the task was enormous and the process was hampered by the security situation. At the same time, the political transition had been launched and the country had significant natural and human resources to tackle these challenges.

107. **The Committee concluded that the failure of Iraq to pay the minimum amount necessary to avoid the application of Article 19 was due to conditions beyond its control. It therefore recommended that Iraq be permitted to vote until 30 June 2006. The Committee welcomed Iraq's commitment to meet its financial obligations to the United Nations, as reflected in the multi-year payment plan that it had submitted.**

6. Liberia

108. The Committee had before it the text of a letter dated 27 May 2005 from the Acting President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, transmitting a letter dated 26 May 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly, which transmitted a letter dated 11 May 2005 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia addressed to the President of the General Assembly.

109. **The Committee recalled that the General Assembly, in its resolution 54/237 C, had decided that requests for exemption under Article 19 must be submitted by Member States to the President of the General Assembly at least two weeks before the Committee's session so as to ensure a complete review of the requests. As the letter from the Permanent Representative of Liberia had been received less than two weeks before the beginning of its session, the Committee decided that it could take no action on the request from Liberia.**

7. Niger

110. The Committee had before it the text of a letter dated 8 June 2005 from the Acting President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, transmitting a letter dated 8 June 2005 from the Permanent

Representative of the Niger to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly.

111. **The Committee recalled that the General Assembly, in its resolution 54/237 C, had decided that requests for exemption under Article 19 must be submitted by Member States to the President of the General Assembly at least two weeks before the Committee's session so as to ensure a complete review of the requests. As the letter from the Permanent Representative of the Niger had been received after the beginning of its session, the Committee decided that it could take no action on the request from the Niger. The Committee expressed its appreciation to the Niger for the payment of the second instalment under its multi-year payment plan in 2005.**

8. Republic of Moldova

112. The Committee had before it the text of a letter dated 23 May 2005 from the Acting President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, transmitting a letter dated 20 May 2005 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly. It also heard an oral representation by the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova.

113. In its written and oral representations, the Republic of Moldova provided information concerning its situation, as did the Secretariat. The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova also indicated that his Government had made payments in excess of the amount included in its payment plan. On the basis of the information presented, members of the Committee were disposed to recommend acceptance of the request from the Republic of Moldova.

114. The Secretariat confirmed receipt of those payments on 16 June 2005, as a result of which the Republic of Moldova no longer fell under the provisions of Article 19.

115. **The Committee recognized with appreciation the considerable efforts that the Republic of Moldova had made to meet its financial obligations to the United Nations despite the serious problems that it continued to face.**

116. **The Committee recalled that Article 19 provided that the General Assembly may permit a Member subject to its provisions to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member. In that context, the Committee noted that the Republic of Moldova did not, in fact, currently fall under the provisions of Article 19. Accordingly, it concluded that no action was required by the Assembly.**

9. Somalia

117. The Committee had before it the text of a letter dated 23 May 2005 from the Acting President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, transmitting a letter dated 21 May 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Somalia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly. It also heard an oral representation by a representative of Somalia.

118. In its written and oral representations, Somalia referred to the devastating impact of the 15-year civil war. State infrastructure had been destroyed, State property had been looted and factories dismantled and exported. Physical infrastructure had also suffered due to years of neglect and misuse. In addition to the political problems facing the country, drought had adversely affected livestock exports over the past four years. In addition the freezing of the assets of Albarakat, the major banking institution, had impeded remittances and economic activity and had yet to be lifted. The recent tsunami had caused extensive damage to Somali fishing communities and destroyed mangroves and coastal vegetation. The transitional federal institutions created at the Nairobi peace conference in October 2004 had not inherited any financial assets, and there had been little assistance forthcoming so far from the international community. As a result, Somalia's failure to pay its assessed contributions to the United Nations was due to conditions beyond its control.

119. The Committee was provided with information by the Secretariat concerning the current situation in Somalia. There was a Transitional Federal Parliament, and a President, Prime Minister and Government had been selected. The Government was not yet fully installed in the country, however. While recent developments were quite positive, the situation was still very fragile and serious economic problems remained.

120. **The Committee concluded that the failure of Somalia to pay the minimum amount necessary to avoid the application of Article 19 was due to conditions beyond its control. It therefore recommended that Somalia be permitted to vote until 30 June 2006.**

10. Tajikistan

121. The Committee had before it the text of a letter dated 21 April 2005 from the Acting President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, transmitting a letter dated 5 April 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations transmitting a letter dated 12 March 2005 from the Prime Minister of Tajikistan addressed to the President of the General Assembly. It also heard an oral representation by a representative of Tajikistan.

122. In its written and oral representations, Tajikistan referred to its continuing economic and social problems. External debt posed a pressing problem and restricted the Government's ability to implement poverty reduction programmes. The conflict in the country had forced many citizens to go abroad, and the Government was taking over responsibility for border patrols, a further burden on the national budget. Despite these problems, Tajikistan had continued to make payments under its multi-year payment plan. In view of its problems, Tajikistan requested that consideration be given to writing off its arrears to peacekeeping accounts that accrued before 2000.

123. The Committee was provided with information by the Secretariat concerning the situation in Tajikistan. While Tajikistan had gone a long way towards overcoming problems stemming from its civil war, its GDP was still below the pre-war level, much of the population was below the poverty line and the country was prone to natural disasters, including earthquakes, floods and landslides. As a

landlocked country, Tajikistan also faced higher import costs, and instability in neighbouring areas had had an adverse impact on its situation.

124. **The Committee noted with appreciation that, despite its continuing difficulties, Tajikistan had continued to fulfil the commitments that it had made under the plan that it submitted in 2000 and that its payments during 2000-2005 exceeded those scheduled in the plan. On the basis of the information provided, the Committee concluded that the failure of Tajikistan to pay the minimum amount necessary to avoid the application of Article 19 was due to conditions beyond its control. It therefore recommended that Tajikistan be permitted to vote until 30 June 2006.**

125. **As regards the request from Tajikistan that its arrears for peacekeeping activities that accrued before 2000 be written off, this goes beyond the competence of the Committee as a technical advisory body.**

Notes

[a] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 11* (A/59/11), para. 37.

United Nations A/59/865–S/2005/435

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Identical letters dated 5 July 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical table (see annex) showing the Israeli violations of Lebanese sovereignty that took place during June 2005, that is, a total of 84 violations.

These acts of aggression are in violation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, the latest of which is resolution 1583 (2005), and go against your repeated calls for their cessation, most recently in your report of 20 January 2005 (S/2005/36). Lebanon relies on the United Nations to compel Israel to desist from those violations, which constitute a threat to international peace and security, and holds Israel responsible for any consequences to which those acts may give rise.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ibrahim **Assaf**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

05-41245 (E) 080705 080705

Annex

Statistical table showing Israeli violations of Lebanese sovereignty during June 2005

Air violations				*Sea violations*	*Land violations*			*Total violations*
					Military acts of aggression	*Field violations*	*Breaches*	
Military jet	Reconnaissance	Helicopter	Total	Crossing of territorial waters, artillery fire and shooting of flares and firebombs over territorial waters	Air raids, artillery shelling, shelling of military positions and important posts, attacks on and killing of civilians	Gunfire, shooting of flares, dropping of artillery missiles, infiltration and crossing of international borders	Threats and displaying of weapons, bulldozing of soil, placing of barbed wire and setting up of installations inside Lebanese territory	—
13	35	8	56	9	6	10	3	84

United Nations A/59/866–S/2005/439

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Agenda item 29
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Letter dated 5 July 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 28 June 2005, addressed to you by Reşat Çağlar, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 29, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Baki **İlkin**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

05-41251 (E) 120705

Annex to the letter dated 5 July 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

28 June 2005

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 14 June 2005 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative in New York and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/59/846-S/2005/387), which yet again contained false accusations against Turkey aimed at diverting attention from the real issues in Cyprus.

The thrust of the Greek Cypriot representative's letter centres on a totally baseless claim that Turkey is attempting to reinforce its military presence in the island by both increasing the number of troops and upgrading its military equipment. The truth, however, is contained in your report on the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) (S/2005/353 of 27 May 2005), covering almost the same period. The report unequivocally states and I quote: "The rotation of Turkish troops and their equipment did not imply a reinforcement. The number of Turkish troops and the nature of their equipment thus remained unchanged ..." (para. 10). I am truly spellbound that such glaringly false claims can be made by the Greek Cypriot representative in a letter circulated as a United Nations document.

It should be underlined that none of the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, including the one referred to in the Greek Cypriot representative's letter, describe the legitimate and justified Turkish intervention of 1974, undertaken in accordance with the Treaty of Guarantee of 1960, as "invasion" or the presence of Turkish troops in the island as "occupation". Such distortions are purely a Greek Cypriot invention aimed at blurring the issue and confusing the innocent with the guilty. On this point, I would only like to recall the dramatic statement made by Archbishop Makarios before the Security Council on 19 July 1974 in which he stated and I quote:

> "What was happening in Cyprus since last Monday is a real tragedy. The military regime of Greece has callously violated the independence of Cyprus. Without a trace of respect for the democratic rights of the Cypriot people, without a trace of respect for the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus, the Greek junta has extended its dictatorship to Cyprus ... It (the coup of the Greek junta) is clearly an invasion from outside, in flagrant violation of the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus ... The coup of the Greek junta is an invasion, and from its consequences the whole people of Cyprus suffers, both Greeks and Turks ... The Security Council should call upon the military regime of Greece to withdraw from Cyprus the Greek officers serving in the National Guard, and to put an end its invasion of Cyprus".

It is, in fact, true that there is an occupation in Cyprus and it is the 42-year-old usurpation and continued occupation of the seat of Government by the Greek Cypriot side since 1963, when all Turkish Cypriot members of all State organs were forcibly ejected from their positions. The Turkish Cypriot partner did not accept this attempted takeover of the binational State by the Greek Cypriot side and, through its national resistance, prevented the Greek Cypriot side from extending its authority

over the Turkish Cypriot people. In consequence, since December 1963, there has not been a joint central administration in the island, capable of representing the whole of Cyprus, either legally or factually. Each side has since ruled itself, while the Greek Cypriot side has continued to claim that it is the "Government of Cyprus".

As for the Greek Cypriot representative's remarks pertaining to a political settlement in Cyprus, your remark in your mission of good offices report on Cyprus (S/2004/437) dated 28 May 2004 that "What was rejected [by the Greek Cypriots] was the solution itself rather than a mere blueprint" needs no further elaboration. In this context, you also stated that "if the Greek Cypriots are ready to share power and responsibility with the Turkish Cypriots in a federal structure based on political equality, this needs to be demonstrated, not just by word, but by action" and that "if they [Greek Cypriots] remain willing to resolve the Cyprus problem through a bicommunal, bizonal federation, this needs to be demonstrated. Lingering Greek Cypriot concerns about security and implementation of the plan need to be articulated with clarity and finality". Despite this call being reiterated by you on various occasions, it has not yet been properly responded to by the Greek Cypriot leadership. The failure and the unwillingness of the Greek Cypriot side to do so clearly demonstrates that it is not, and has never been, interested in a mutually acceptable settlement, despite continuously professing to the contrary.

The Turkish Cypriot people, on the other hand, continues to adopt a conciliatory approach, and proved, beyond any doubt, their willingness and sincerity for a fair and just settlement in Cyprus by voting overwhelmingly for your settlement plan on 24 April 2004. This declared will of the Turkish Cypriot people, as you put it clearly in the same report, "has undone any rationale ... for pressuring and isolating them". In the same document, you also call on the international community "to eliminate unnecessary restrictions and barriers that have the effect of isolating the Turkish Cypriots and impeding their development". You have made it clear that you are as anxious as the Turkish Cypriot side to see that the report is taken up by the Security Council and endorsed with a resolution that would reflect the letter and the spirit of this historical document. In the meantime, however, despite the efforts of the Greek Cypriot administration to the contrary, we expect international organizations, as well as individual countries, to take concrete steps with a view to materializing their declared will to end the isolation of the Turkish Cypriot people. Such a move is not only a requirement for fairness in Cyprus, but is also the only way to create another window of opportunity from the present impasse that the Greek Cypriot side has created itself.

As for the Greek Cypriot representative's questioning of the real intentions of Turkey vis-à-vis the settlement of the Cyprus problem, I would like to refer, once again, to your latest mission of good offices report, in which you stated and I quote:

> "Prime Minister Erdoğan of Turkey spoke out strongly in favour of a 'Yes' vote, as did Turkish Foreign Minister Gül ... By the commitments made to me by Prime Minister Erdoğan on 24 January 2004 when we met at Davos, and by Turkey's determination throughout the February meetings in New York, the talks process in Cyprus, and the culmination in Bürgenstock, the effort to reach a settlement received an immeasurable boost ... Prime Minister Erdoğan's commitment to me to be one step ahead in the efforts for a solution was kept, and I appreciated the strong support of the Turkish Government, from the top down, for my efforts".

In the light of this undeniable fact, the Greek Cypriot side should cease to level untenable accusations against Turkey and to be reminded that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey.

It hardly needs to be stressed that your settlement plan, which the Greek Cypriot representative understandably took special care not to make a single reference to, provided, among other things, for a phased reduction of both Turkish and Greek forces in the island according to a fixed timetable. He also, conveniently, made no reference to the Greek troops stationed in south Cyprus whose existence on the island predates that of the Turkish troops at least for a decade.

Turkish Cypriot people are for a new partnership in Cyprus as unequivocally reflected in the results of the referendums held in the island last year. Bizonality, sovereign equality and the continuation of the 1960 system of guarantees are essential ingredients of a viable and lasting settlement. In order to have a realistic chance of achieving this goal, the Turkish Cypriot side must have a negotiating partner who has come to terms with its heavy responsibility in the creation of the Cyprus issue, and who is willing and able to negotiate for a new partnership free of the devious tactics employed hitherto. As a first step, the Greek Cypriot side, without further delay, should heed to your call and pronounce itself with "clarity" and "finality" on the questions you put to it.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 29, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Reşat **Çağlar**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/59/867

General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Agenda items 55, 83, 84, 98, 99, 105 and 148

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Macroeconomic policy questions

Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development

Advancement of women

Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"

Human rights questions

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 6 July 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to write to you in order to inform you that we are aware that the document entitled "Santiago Ministerial commitment: cooperating for democracy" began circulating within the United Nations on 25 May 2005, as an annex to document A/59/814.

With regard to that document, we wish to inform the Secretariat of which you are the head that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, through its ambassador to the Republic of Chile, informed the convening group of the Community of Democracies of its reservations with regard to this Santiago commitment, the final document of the third ministerial conference of the Community of Democracies held in Santiago, Chile, this past April.

My country's reservations concerning the document are as follows:

Firstly, we wish to place on record that Venezuela does not share the views expressed on single democratic models and that, while we recognize the existence of representative democracy, in our view there can be no questioning of the importance of participatory democracy which ensures that the peoples of our countries are

05-41563 (E) 200705 200705

genuinely able to exercise their rights and duties in a setting of totally shared responsibility with public and private institutions.

Secondly, we wish to place on record that participation in democracy is not the prerogative of political parties and civil society. Rather, social and popular movements of our nations are beginning to demand that they, too, should have a say in decision-making; this, in our view ensures a genuine system of social participation and inclusion.

Thirdly, Venezuela wishes to place on record that the reference to free media is not sufficient on its own in a context of building solid democratic institutions, and any allusion to the media has also to incorporate a reference to an ethical responsibility for the information, which is a prerequisite for safeguarding the right of every citizen to be well informed.

Fourthly, Venezuela wishes to place on record its reservation regarding any suggestion that market-oriented policies are a means for strengthening democratic societies, and it maintains the principle of solidarity in the implementation of public policies aimed at the elimination of poverty.

Fifthly, without minimizing the responsibility that every country has for its own economic and social development, we wish to point out that the international financial architecture and the inappropriate role played by the multilateral lending agencies are part of the cause for the exclusion of our peoples. Venezuela, as a democratic country, will take action to help eliminate the unjust concentration and distribution of wealth and limit the impact of unilateral and unfair protectionist measures.

Sixthly, Venezuela wishes to place on record that we will not support any action designed to establish and strengthen democratic institutions in any country unless such action is guided by due respect for sovereignty and the principle of non-intervention in a country's internal affairs, as stipulated in the Warsaw Declaration. In this context we intend to continue to promote democratic progress and, with the approval of the constitutionally elected governments concerned, we shall encourage the emerging democracies to reinforce and develop their adherence to international principles of protection of and respect for human rights.

Seventhly, we wish to place on record that we will contribute to the strengthening of consultation and coordination processes within the United Nations and other regional organizations on issues relating to democracy and human rights, by way of informal groupings and caucuses working in these fields; to this end we consider it indispensable that those States that have not yet done so should ratify the international instruments dealing with the fight against terrorism, human rights and international humanitarian law, as a sign of their genuine commitment to international peace.

We would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 55, 83, 84, 98, 99, 105 and 148.

(*Signed*) Fermin **Toro Jiménez**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/59/868

General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 113
Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

Letter dated 8 July 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Niger to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

On behalf of my Government, I have the honour to write to you concerning our interest in requesting an exemption under Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations.

I wish to assure you at the outset that we are committed to meeting our financial obligations, despite the difficult challenges facing us. We believe, however, that because of the gravity of the matters before the Organization in the next few months, there are compelling reasons for granting my country such exemption.

It is clear that there is a mounting momentum for the United Nations reform, as evidenced by the lively discussions in which Member States have been engaging under your leadership. The Government of Niger is convinced that the decisions we make prior to and during the Summit in September are of historic importance.

We believe, and we hope you will agree that Member States willing to participate in and contribute to deliberations on United Nations reform should not be excluded from the decision-making process. My Government therefore wishes to request the General Assembly to act expeditiously to grant Niger the exemption under Article 19.

To that end, we would like to ask you to have this important matter taken up by the General Assembly in plenary session at the beginning of July, and to urge all Member States to act swiftly in collective interest of the Organization.

(*Signed*) Boubacar **Boureima**
Chargé d' affaires, a.i.

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United Nations A/59/869

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Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 113
Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

Letter dated 29 June 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Sao Tome and Principe to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to write to you concerning our interest in requesting exemptions under Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations.

I wish to assure you at the outset that we are committed to meeting our financial obligations, despite the difficult challenges facing my country. I believe, however, that because of the gravity of the matters before the Organization in the next few months, there are compelling reasons for granting such exemption.

It is clear that there is a mounting momentum for United Nations reform, as evidenced by the lively discussions in which Member States have been engaging under your leadership. I am convinced that the decisions we make prior to and during the Summit in September are of historic importance.

I believe and I hope you will agree that Member States willing to participate in and contribute to deliberations on United Nations reform should not be excluded from the decision-making process. I therefore wish to request the General Assembly to act expeditiously to grant an exemption under Article 19.

To that end, I would like to ask you to have this important matter taken up by the General Assembly in plenary session at the beginning of July, and to urge all Member States to act swiftly in the collective interest of the Organization.

(*Signed*) Domingos **Ferreira**
Minister Counsellor

05-41538 (E) 110705

United Nations A/59/870–S/2005/452

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-ninth session
Agenda items 36 and 148

Security Council
Sixtieth year

The situation in the Middle East

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Identical letters dated 13 July 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I would like to draw your attention to the suicide bombing that occurred at a shopping mall in the Israeli town of Netanya yesterday.

On Tuesday evening (local time) a member of the Islamic Jihad terrorist organization entered Netanya from the West Bank village of Atil carrying 7 to 10 kilograms of explosives. The terrorist detonated himself at the entrance to the Hasharon Mall in Netanya. Four women — two of whom were only 16 years old — were killed in this attack and 90 others were wounded.

This very serious act of terrorism comes during a period in which Israel has taken a number of steps to advance the peace process, including our impending disengagement from the Gaza Strip. Israel remains committed to advancing the peace process, but it will not and cannot tolerate an absence of genuine and uncompromising Palestinian efforts to fully eradicate the Palestinian terrorist campaign.

The responsibility to end Palestinian terror lies wholly with the Palestinian Authority. The Palestinian Authority must not limit itself to declarations condemning terrorism but must also immediately undertake visible, effective efforts to arrest Palestinian individuals and/or groups planning violent attacks on Israel, dismantle Palestinian terrorist organizations, and end the campaign of Palestinian terrorism. Until the terrorist infrastructure that has taken root within Palestinian society is dismantled no real progress towards peace can be expected.

Furthermore, there has been evidence that other States in the region have been supporting, training and financing Palestinian terrorist groups in an attempt to derail the Israeli-Palestinian peace process. The failure to hold these regimes accountable for this destructive behaviour jeopardizes innocent lives of civilians, the peace process and regional stability.

05-41905 (E) 130705

Israel calls upon the international community to urge the Palestinian Authority to take all necessary steps to immediately dismantle terrorist organizations and prevent further attacks against Israel. Israel further calls upon the international community to reaffirm its absolute rejection of terrorism and to accept nothing less than a zero tolerance policy towards terrorism by all States.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 36 and 148, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dan **Gillerman**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/59/871

General Assembly

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14 July 2005

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Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 113
Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

Letter dated 13 July 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

On behalf of my Government I have the honour to write to you concerning our interest in requesting an exemption under Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations.

I wish to assure you at the outset that we are committed to meeting our financial obligations, despite the difficult challenges facing us. We believe, however, that because of the gravity of the matters before the Organization in the next few months, there are compelling reasons for granting my country such exemption.

It is clear that there is a mounting momentum for United Nations reform, as evidenced by the lively discussions in which the Member States have been engaging under your leadership. The Government of Liberia is convinced that the decisions we make prior to and during the summit in September are of historic importance.

We believe — and we hope you will agree — that Member States willing to participate in and contribute to deliberations on United Nations reform should not be excluded from the decision-making process. My Government therefore wishes to request the General Assembly to act expeditiously to grant Liberia the exemption under Article 19.

To that end, we would like to ask you to have this important matter taken up by the General Assembly in plenary meeting at the beginning of July, and to urge all Member States to act swiftly in the collective interest of this Organization.

(*Signed*) Lami **Kawah**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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United Nations A/59/872

General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 85 (b)
Sustainable development: further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 59/229 of 22 December 2004, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Assembly, the report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.[1]

[1] A/CONF.207/11 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4).

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